

NEW YORK HERALD

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THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. It remained the property of his family until his death in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded him.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1922.

A Million Dollars for Disabled Veterans.

THE NEW YORK HERALD heartily approves the Brundage bill before the New York Legislature which calls for an appropriation of one million dollars for disabled veterans of this State who are not receiving adequate assistance from the Federal Government.

The State Government and the Federal Government cannot do too much within reason for wounded and disabled soldiers. Caring for their wounded and disabled soldiers is both the desire and purpose of all American citizens.

The NEW YORK HERALD says all American citizens with perfect confidence, as it cannot conceive of any man anywhere who would be so wrong in respect of duty, so constituted that his heart does not go out in sympathy and tenderness to our sick and wounded soldiers.

The ready, strong indorsement Governor MILLER has given to the Brundage bill insures its passage and enactment into law to the honor of New York State.

Doing for broken and disabled soldiers has the spontaneity of the heart and shows right instinct right action on the part of the people; paying horizontal bonuses to all soldiers, injured and well alike, is entirely a different matter. The one is human, the other has no justification.

Protecting his country is the young man's birthright. Protecting his country is the young man's opportunity for paying the price of citizenship. Protecting his country is the young man's opportunity to win the love and applause of his fellow men.

Doing his duty calls for no bonus. Accepting a bonus, sound of limb and well of body, robs him of the dignity of his position, robs him of the standing of true citizenship. Accepting a bonus for exercising his right of citizenship degrades him in his own heart, degrades him with all those who have an appreciation of the fitness of things.

Lord Lee Refutes Mrs. Asquith.

With regard to Mrs. Asquith's remarks to the effect that the young people of America are given to the free use of intoxicants Lord Lee of Fareham makes reply, denouncing his countrywoman's statement as ludicrous, cruel and untrue basing his decision on observations in the United States extending over thirty years.

"Prohibition," said Mrs. Asquith, "has set the fashion for drinking among young men and maidens, and I understand it is quite common to find young girls drunk at dances. I have been going out in English society a great many years and I have never yet seen a drunken maiden."

The casual visitor to America, hurrying from place to place, often falls into errors such as seem to have been made by Mrs. Asquith. A few glimpses of big cities, a few meetings at receptions, teas or dinners with certain groups of people, a little gossip with the unwise who seek to entertain by painting a warm picture of social conditions—and the mischief is done. The visitor sees in imagination a continent of contraband cocktail drinkers who dance to jazz and attune their souls to dissipation's wildest notes.

Everybody who hears any gossip has heard the talk about parties to which swains of tender age bring flasks of whisky. If Mrs. Asquith were telling what she herself had seen her observations would have some value. Repeating footless gos-

sip of others has no value. It would have no standing in any court as worth while evidence and has no standing with the American people as worth while evidence. On returning to her own country Mrs. Asquith will leave behind the suspicion that she doesn't like our American women.

But it is interesting to find our social wares defended by a British First Lord of the Admiralty against the wife of a former Prime Minister. America is getting on.

The Fordneys.

If the citizens of the country who sixteen months ago gave President Harding a popular majority of seven millions of votes turn their faces away from his party it will be because of his Fordneys.

The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and the bonus Republican Congressmen who are attempting a five billion dollar raid on the Treasury are doing their best to turn the Government over to the Democrats.

The Republican party in its national platform pledged itself to economy in the administration of the Government and to encourage return to normal business conditions.

Instead of trying to save every dollar to lighten the already staggering financial load of the Government and make it easier for the average citizen to meet the still abnormal cost of living, the Fordneys in the Republican party are madly intent on bankrupting the Treasury.

While the Democratic members of Congress are not without due regard for the ballot box, it is a fact that in this bonus raid they have shown up much better as a whole than the Republican Congressmen have as a whole.

By excluding the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee from the conferences that produced the insincere bonus projected by Fordney on Tuesday the Republican majority has reestablished the archaic process of wielding the political bludgeon.

By ignoring the wise counsels of the President the Fordneys are wrecking the Republican party. The insistent bonus raid of Fordney and his faithfuls of the Ways and Means Committee is embittering the responsible citizenship of the whole country, on the farms, in the shops, in commerce everywhere that the pinch of Government pressure is felt through excessive taxation.

A little more Treasury raiding, a little more bludgeon politics, and the matchless seven million popular majority of the Republican party in the last Presidential election will bury the Republican party in the next election.

Hylan on the Bonus.

Mayor Hylan's long letter to THE NEW YORK HERALD on the bonus, published yesterday in this newspaper, is characteristically inaccurate and characteristically fragile. In respect of his facts the Mayor is careless. The Mayor is no stickler for non-essentials. Facts are not easily absorbed by the casual reader. Moreover, facts are so inflexible that they spoil the flow of fervid appeal. The Mayor is always flexible in dealing with figures as he is in denunciation. It is in denunciation that the Mayor hits high "C."

What the Mayor said in support of the bonus is not warining. No more is what he said about the banks and bankers convincing. Let us quote the Mayor:

"At the outbreak of the European war the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. had about \$300,000,000 invested in foreign securities, principally British. The collapse of the British Empire would have entailed the impoverishment of the House of Morgan. These investments as well as other foreign investments of the international bankers needed the protection of the United States Government. These bankers saw to it that this protection was extended through the strong arms of our army and navy. And so, we had a rich man's war and a poor man's fight."

"The private bankers feel that the surest way to get back the huge sums which they loaned to Europe, besides receiving enormous bonuses for the loans, is to postpone or cancel the payments of the foreign debts due to the United States Government."

"You may reach the length and breadth of the land but you will not find a single one of these bankers, who were among the shrieking swivel chair patriots, struggling about on crutches or with empty sleeves pinned to their breasts."

THE NEW YORK HERALD on investigation finds wide discrepancy between these utterances of the Mayor and the facts. It is to be observed that the Mayor says: "At the outbreak of the European war the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. had about \$300,000,000 invested in foreign securities, principally British." On the contrary as we are informed from perfectly authoritative sources, J. P. Morgan & Co. had no investments in foreign securities at the outbreak of the European war. The Government of Great Britain owed no money in America. It was all the other way around.

At the outbreak of the war, according to the best estimates available, America owed abroad a sum well in excess of \$5,000,000,000. This represented money invested by British, French and other foreigners in the building of American railways and in the development of other American enterprises.

Among these debtors of Europe "at

the outbreak of the European war" the most prominent single debtor was the city of New York, which owed \$80,000,000 in London and Paris, which in August, 1914, it confessed it could not pay. Thereupon the banking community of New York, under the leadership of J. P. Morgan & Co., organized a syndicate to purchase \$80,000,000 in gold to remit to London and Paris to meet the New York city maturities and to save the city's name. This banking group charged no commission whatsoever for this service.

The Mayor says that J. P. Morgan & Co. are "taking the lead among the international bankers to have payments on the war loans owed to us by European Governments either deferred or canceled." This statement is untrue. Neither the firm in question nor bankers generally have taken any attitude whatsoever on the subject of how the allied indebtedness to the United States Government should be handled.

The Mayor says that "the private bankers feel that the surest way to get back the huge sums which they loaned to Europe, besides receiving enormous bonuses for the loans, is to postpone or cancel the payments of the foreign debts due to the United States Government." This statement is equally untrue. Private bankers, of whom recent canvass was made, hold very little European loans. The loans that were made to the allied Governments and placed over here privately are held by American investors generally, scattered throughout the country.

The Mayor indicates contemptuously that the bankers did not do their share in fighting the war. In the case of J. P. Morgan & Co. here are the facts: Of the present members of the firm four were in active service in the army and navy of the United States, three of them overseas. Of the sons of the members of the firm, every one of 18 years or over voluntarily enlisted. One of them was killed. Another was badly injured. In this respect the record of this banking firm was not unique. It was simply typical of the banking community in all parts of the United States, whose war record was equally creditable.

John Ericsson.

Sixty years ago today in Hampton Roads was fought the duel between John Ericsson's Monitor—the Yankee "cheese box on a raft"—and the Confederate armor clad warship named by the Confederate Government the Virginia, but better known by the name Merrimack, the name she bore as a frigate in the United States Navy when she was sunk with other naval vessels in 1861, at the time the Federal Government abandoned the Norfolk Navy Yard. The fight between the Monitor and the Merrimack marked an epoch in naval warfare. When John Ericsson's Monitor and Confederate Lieutenant John M. Brooke's Merrimack, after mauling each other six hours, part of the time in actual physical contact, suddenly withdrew from an undecided fight two things were definitely settled. One was that the career of the Merrimack, which twenty-four hours before had created a panic in Washington and in all Northern seaports, was at an end. The other was that the day of wooden warships was over.

Steam already had superseded sail in the navy. Armor plate was yet to come. On March 9, 1862, it won recognition of its supremacy. Two different types of ironclad floating batteries, each an experiment, settled once and for all time a question which had long engaged the attention of naval experts here and abroad. That wooden warships were absolutely at the mercy of an armorclad was proved by the sinking on March 8, 1862, of the Cumberland and the Congress, whose heaviest guns proved as ineffective as peashooters against the Merrimack. That a floating battery with a revolving turret was superior to Lieutenant Brooke's iron house roof sawed off at the eaves and mounted on a deck was demonstrated on the following day when Ericsson's Monitor took a hand in the game, saved the Minnesota from the fate of her sister ships and sent the Merrimack to the dock.

To-day, on the anniversary of that dramatic and crucial event of the civil war, the debt of gratitude the country owes to Sweden's brilliant son John Ericsson is being fittingly commemorated here in New York. Here Ericsson lived from 1809; here he accomplished his most brilliant achievement and here he died in 1889, in his eighty-sixth year.

The ceremonies incident to erecting tablets in spots in New York identified with Ericsson's residence and work are by no means local in their significance. They have a national meaning. Ericsson did not save the Union, but at a moment when all but consternation reigned among the defenders of the Union the product of his genius turned dismay into confidence.

The story of Ericsson's life is the story of an inventive prodigy. There is but one other career associated with this country that is at all comparable with it. What THOMAS A. EDISON is to the field of electricity, that John Ericsson is to the field of mechanics. Before he came to this country his inventions had been innumerable. After his arrival here he continued to produce them with bewildering rapidity. Some of them, like the substitution of the propeller for the sidewheel on steamers, were revolutionary.

But the Monitor idea when Ericsson adopted it was not entirely new. The germ of it was in the floating battery which JOHN STEVENS of Hoboken planned during the war of

1812. Still closer to the Monitor were the plans, including a revolving turret, which THOMAS M. TIMP of New York submitted to the War Department in 1841. In fact, the Timp specifications so closely foreshadowed the Ericsson craft that when the Monitor was built it was thought advisable to buy the Timp patents.

But, like all the great in creative fields, Ericsson took his goods where he found them—and in the alembic of his genius transformed them into vitally energized entities. To him we owe the Monitor that saved the day at Hampton Roads. No more need be said.

The Nova Scotia Ghost.

The Poltergeist of Antigonish is one of the most attractive things of the day. Ghosts are always popular except among those whom they haunt; so the noisy spook of the Nova Scotia hills is being coddled, so to speak, by the investigators.

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, the sturdy farmer who has been driven from his home by the poltergeist, probably hopes that the ghost will fall in love with Dr. PRINCE of the Institute of Scientific Research and go back to the States with him. Winter life north of Halifax is hard enough without having a rough ghost at their heels.

The poet COLERIDGE, who dug briefly into the subject of racy ghosts, suggested that they were all a delusion, the result of "contagious epidemic hallucination" among the witnesses. But as Dr. PRINCE is accompanied by several newspaper correspondents, born cynics and vacillators, with anti-hallucination views, there is no chance for delusion if the ghost returns to his tricks in the MacDonald house. Besides, there is no delusion about having a man's house set afire forty times. Perhaps the poltergeist was not the incense; that is one of the things which Dr. PRINCE intends to find out.

A most conscientious ghost hunter, Dr. PRINCE intends to find out if he can describe it and failed to satisfy the inquiry, though I think I have at this very minute a somewhat remembrance of it. It would not be an adequate reply if I said it sounded like the wall of a child seeking something, a cry, distinct, half inquiry and half in temper.

"There was something human in it, though unmistakably wild, clear and piercing. And yet I do not know how to make a more satisfactory reply, except to say that the cry seemed to be in all its tones about a minute long. I heard it one evening in Treaster Valley, and I have since then been haunted as often that I could recognize it as coming from an animal moving along the rocky slope of the mountain where no child could have been at that hour, and was told by those resident in that region. 'Oh, it's the painter's cry.' It did not seem to be unusual to them. That was about thirty years ago"—1893 or possibly 1894.

Treaster Valley and other regions of the Seven Mountains were the last stand of the Pennsylvania lion, although only a week or two ago the blood curdling cries of one were heard and the animal itself seen—it looked through the window at the assembled household—near Cold Stream, Centre county, according to Fred Askey, and his family, descendants of one of the famous Pennsylvania hunter Samuel Askey, who killed no less than sixty-four of these animals in the Pennsylvania forests.

HENRY W. SHOEMAKER, NEW YORK, March 8.

Educate the City Dwellers.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: There is need of an extensive and an intensive campaign of education to make known to all the non-farming public the fact that the depressed conditions in business which now prevail could have been prevented and can now be quickly alleviated by a profitable production of all farm products for the farmer; that this can be accomplished by the farmer as a class obeying an intelligent guidance of acreage planting, of marketing, of distribution; and a standardized one price, with a reasonable profit in the markets; and that the cost of all food to the consumer would be very much lessened thereby.

EDWIN MCKINNON, MINNA, March 7.

Bad Things as Well as Good Brought by the World's Progress.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: One of your correspondents points out the finger of scorn at the good old days and asks why day in the past was better than the day upon which he wrote and why.

In reply I will say that in my humble opinion any day in the United States from January 1, 1800, to January 1, 1900, was better because between those dates the automobile, the flying machine, the submarine boat, the telephone, and the radio were not yet invented at all or had not developed to the present stage of perfection. Most of these inventions have been potent causes of crime, extravagance and general demoralization as well as means of commercial advantage, pleasure and convenience. Also horrible jazz music, horrible jazz dancing, horrible jazz literature, horrible jazz manners, and horrible jazz manners had not yet been invented.

Then, too, between those dates the standard of business honesty and honor, generally speaking, was far higher than it is now.

Between those dates, too, politics, national, State and municipal, was not so utterly demoralized and the people were not groaning under such a terrible burden of taxes.

In other words, while I will admit that the time in which we live is a wonderful mechanical age and that we have many conveniences undreamed of in the good old days, it seems to me to be an age very sadly lacking in the finer and better things of life—the things of the spirit.

NEW YORK, March 8.

An Unequal Amusement.

Quincy correspondence in Toronto (Kan.)

Republican.

The M. E. Society met with Mrs. Laura Knowles Trister at the hotel. The lady brought a penny for every link they were around the waist. About \$20 dollars was taken in and ten new members.

The Shock Might Prove Fatal.

From the Ohio State Journal.

It would be a mean trick, but we imagine the best way to scare a Congressman now, and they ought to be scared frequently for the good of the State, is to stand up behind him and say: "You are a scoundrel, in the manner of one who says wolf wolf! Bonus!"

MAURICE MORRIS.

Good Citizens Disarmed.

And Criminals Able to Bear Weapons Under the Sullivan Law.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The Sullivan law never has prevented a single crime and never will unarm them. As it stands it is a stimulant to crime rather than a deterrent.

The law arbitrarily disarms and penalizes good citizens, while it in no way prevents bad citizens from arming themselves, thus putting law-abiding persons at the mercy of lawless persons of criminals. Either repeal this ill conceived and inefficient law or amend it so as to give good citizens with proper credentials the right to have pistol permits for a nominal fee and good until revoked for cause.

Thus amended the law would give good citizens some chance for self-protection. Then make the penalty for crimes aided by a pistol long term imprisonment as a discouragement to pistol twirling.

So long as the Sullivan law remains unrepelled or unamended so long will criminals thrive and crime increase.

HENRY A. BROWN, WASHINGTON, March 7.

Wild Human Screams.

Cry of the Panther Heard in the Pennsylvania Mountains.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article and the letters you have printed concerning the cries of the mountain lion, called in the East the panther, are of very great interest and value. Though Dr. C. Hart Merriam in his wonderful article on the panther of the Adirondacks in the Transactions of the Linnaean Society of New York ridicules the belief that this animal makes any sound louder than a snarl or whine, the old time hunters of Pennsylvania, many of whom are still living, are very positive that the cry of the panther, or the roar, as they call it, was very real. Under date of January 5, 1914, Dr. J. T. Roemer of West Chester, Pa., the venerable founder of the Pennsylvania State Department of Forestry, writes as follows:

"The panther's cry—I have often asked myself how I could describe it and failed to satisfy the inquiry, though I think I have at this very minute a somewhat remembrance of it. It would not be an adequate reply if I said it sounded like the wall of a child seeking something, a cry, distinct, half inquiry and half in temper."

There was something human in it, though unmistakably wild, clear and piercing. And yet I do not know how to make a more satisfactory reply, except to say that the cry seemed to be in all its tones about a minute long. I heard it one evening in Treaster Valley, and I have since then been haunted as often that I could recognize it as coming from an animal moving along the rocky slope of the mountain where no child could have been at that hour, and was told by those resident in that region. 'Oh, it's the painter's cry.' It did not seem to be unusual to them. That was about thirty years ago"—1893 or possibly 1894.

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HENRY W. SHOEMAKER, NEW YORK, March 8.

What Must Be Made to Recognize What Rural Prosperity Means.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: There is need of an extensive and an intensive campaign of education to make known to all the non-farming public the fact that the depressed conditions in business which now prevail could have been prevented and can now be quickly alleviated by a profitable production of all farm products for the farmer; that this can be accomplished by the farmer as a class obeying an intelligent guidance of acreage planting, of marketing, of distribution; and a standardized one price, with a reasonable profit in the markets; and that the cost of all food to the consumer would be very much lessened thereby.

EDWIN MCKINNON, MINNA, March 7.

Man and the Ape.

Evidence of Prehistoric Skulls in the Natural History Museum.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: If your correspondents who have lately been denigrating on the certainty of evolution are really interested in obtaining reliable information about the subject let them read a recent book entitled "Evolution and Social Progress," by Joseph Huxley, S. J., Ph. D.

The author points out the difference between scientific and materialistic evolution. The former distinguishes between undeniable evidence gathered from fact, and mere theories. The latter, in place of facts, substitutes unproved fancies and unprovable theories, converting them into dogmas and creeds. His openly avowed purpose being "to destroy from the hearts of men every vestige of a personal Creator."

The Pithecanthropus erectus, or walking ape man, the Pithecanthropus, the Heidelberg jaw and the Neanderthal book mentioned for discussion in the evidence of man's descent from the ape is clearly shown.

That the ape is a degenerate man has been held by some theorists, and Father Huxley remarks that there is exactly as much evidence to prove that the ape is descended from man as to prove that man is descended from the ape, and this evidence is so weak that it is as credible as saying that "so far as evolution is concerned, the ape is a degenerate man, who has descended from the ape, and the ape is a degenerate man, who has descended from the ape."

Ernest Haeckel, who was a leading materialistic evolutionist, sought to prove man's descent from the ape by the use of certain representations of embryos of man and apes. His diagrams were shown to be inaccurate and worthless and some of them he had deliberately falsified. He was repudiated by the signed verdict of eighty-two of the foremost German authorities.

One of your correspondents referred to some exhibits in the American Museum of Natural History. He overlooked far more significant exhibits, which consist of numerous skulls said to be of prehistoric man. They show breaks or wounds, the aspect of which is such that the surgical operation for skull injuries known as trepanning is believed to have been practiced by prehistoric man, who, seems, therefore, to have been otherwise engaged than walking around on four feet or swinging from a tree branch by a prehensile appendage.

When it comes to making pronouncements having no foundation in fact, the dogmatizing materialistic evolutionists have the so-called dogmatists in theology beaten forty different ways. And when accurate knowledge is wanted be-

Miss Farrar Sings in Massenet's 'Manon'

Chamlee Heard in the Role of Des Grieux for the Second Time at the Metropolitan.

By W. J. HENDERSON.

Massenet's "Manon" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. The opera was heard by a good sized audience, but without any of those violent demonstrations which have recently been bestowed on certain performances. It would not be difficult to explain the absence of vociferous approval last evening, but perhaps the subject is most discreetly dismissed with the statement that the auditors who express their delight most loudly do not go to hear French opera.

The performance of Massenet's musical and warmly sentimental work was good. Miss Farrar sang the name part many times and her impersonation is familiar to this public. She has in no way modified her characterization in recent seasons, but she has decidedly improved her singing. Indeed she has been singing much more beautifully (though by no means so loudly) all winter than for several seasons past. But singing which is simply beautiful without being loud is now voted rather slow.

This condition has a special bearing on the part of Mr. Chamlee, who sang the Chevalier des Grieux for the second time. His delivery of the music was above all things musical and the quality of his tone at all times a joy to the ear. But like Miss Farrar, he did not make sufficient noise to arouse excitement. In all probability, however, when some of the trumpet toned singers have eventually terminated their careers Mr. Chamlee will still be making the judicious rejoice. Meanwhile he may indeed must-acquire some authority in acting to replace the doubt which now seems to hamper his movements.

Mr. Scott as the rough and ready cousin Lescaut and Mr. Rothlis as the elder Des Grieux were the other two important members of the cast. Mr. Hasselmann conducted.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pelham Robbins. Mr. Arnold Volin, who sang the Chevalier des Grieux for the second time, was heard by a good sized audience, but without any of those violent demonstrations which have recently been bestowed on certain performances.

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Daly Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair and slightly warmer to-day; to-morrow rain, North-east and east winds, increasing by to-morrow.

For New Jersey—Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer to-day; to-morrow rain, North-east and east winds, increasing by to-morrow.

For Northern New England—Fair to-day; to-morrow unsettled, probably snow or rain and somewhat warmer; diminishing rain to-day, followed by rain to-night and to-morrow; rising temperature.

For Southern New England—Fair to-day; to-morrow rain and slightly warmer; moderate variable winds, becoming easterly.

For Western New York—Increasing cloudiness to-day, followed by rain to-night and to-morrow; rising temperature.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The storm that passed over the lake region and the Atlantic States yesterday continued to move rapidly northward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where it was centered to-night. It was followed by a cold and shifting mass in the northeast States. The southwest disturbance has increased in intensity and its center was over southern New Mexico to-night. It was attended by local showers of rain, and by rain in extreme western Texas, becoming easterly.

There has been a marked increase in the Mississippi River and it has continued slight rise in the Ohio Valley.

The temperature was lower in the Atlantic and south Rocky Mountain region yesterday, and was lower in the upper lake region and the great central plain. The southwestern disturbance will move east-northeastward attended by rain over practically all sections east of the Mississippi River by Friday night. However, the rain will continue fair during to-morrow night. The temperature will be slightly higher than yesterday, and a cold front will pass the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley and the east Gulf States Friday afternoon.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth parallel.

Stations. Last 24 hrs. Barom. Last 24 hrs. Wind. Clouds. Precip. 24 hrs. Albany, N. Y. 30.00 40 20 0.00 Clear Baltimore, Md. 30.00 40 20 0.0